THE SERVICES YESTERDAY.

Teachings by the Ministers of Light and Exhibitions by Workers in Darkness.

Spiritual Consolations and Spirit Manifestations.

Sermons by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Janes, Rev. Drs. Repworth, Powers, Chapin, Paddock, Sweet, Piney, Father Romayne and Others.

The churches of all denominations, despite the dubious weather, were well attended yesterday, and the congregations were entertained and enlightened by eloquent and impressive discourses. Synopses of the principal sermons, as well as the reports missionary labors, given below, would tend to show that the work of Christianity is progressing finely, and that spiritualism still manages to put in an appearance and squirm along, but rather poorly.

PLYMOUTH CHUICH.

Sermon by the Rev. Heary Ward Beecher Cross Bearing. This place of worship was crowded to its full capacity yesterday morning for the first time since e the opening of the fall and winter campaign The number of persons who crowded the aisles and remained standing during the protracted service was something very significant, as indicating willing ordinary sinners are to have devil knocked out of them if the dist only have the skill to do it in a manner that will not send the afflicted ones tumbling per mell into the lake after the swine. After the invocaministered to a dozen children, more or less, Mr. Beecher descending from his pulpit with his face agiow like that of Moses when he came down with the tables of stone. This rate performed and the children borne out in the arms of their mothers over the first thorny steps of the regenerate life, the preacher returned from the altar to his pulpit and poured out his soul in a prayer that could not have failed to kindle the feeling of devotion in every heart capable of it. The text for the sermon was a part of the seventeenth verse of the nineteenth chapter of St. John:—"And He, bearing his cross, went forth into a place called the place of a skull." The preacher began with a series of observations on the pictorial treatment of the various scenes in the life of Christ by the older and the later schools of modern painters. There was no apportantly to represent his sufferings. In illustrating the words of the text the earlier artists represented Christ as bearing his cross triumphantly. Later artists, less spiritual, more sensuous, had shown Christ bearing under his cross, and sometimes falling upon the knee or upon the knee and hand, *Matthew, Mark and even Luke did not mentions the fact, and he only so much as the text contains. Early art represented Christ with his cross upon his shoulder, as if he had aimost friumphed. It is the cross borne by one sustained by a divine energy. The outward life of Christ, from first to last, was one of calin triumph; not a triumph on the cross has been ever since the death of Christ the sign or symbol of moral struggle. It is the symbol of self-dental, self-negation. If any man supposed that thus world was made perfect, and that there was nothing to be done, he has mistaken both mature and Scripture. God did not create a man perfect at first, but so created him that he would be ages in coming to himself. We begin low down at first. The life of a man, if it is what it was designed to be, is a continual struggle to subordinates a lower to a higher faculty or feeling. When lower feel ed to a dozen children, more or less, Mr Beecher descending from his pulpit with his face

higher. There are wise differences of experience in the matter of cross bearing. Crosses are not the same to all. Men had wondered at the origin of evi. God designed it for man's development. It is all in wann to shape our paths so as to avoid trouble. There is but one tree that bears frue manbood—the cross. Is it not enough to accept the cross? The manner of bearing it is almost as important as the bearing of it at all.

m by Rev. Dr. Chaplu-The Substance

of Christianity. As usual, a fashionable congregation assembled at yesterday morning's services at this church. The Rev. Dr. Chapin took for the text of his discourse the following words from John, xiv. 9:-'He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." The preacher said he took that declaration as it stood without going into any metaphysical reason-ing on them. He should not attempt any analysis of the divine personality of the relations existing between the Father and the Son. He rested enurely upon the doctrine that in Jesus Christ the Father was shown and that in Him we had the clearest expression of God which had been vouchsafed to man. He accepted the simple and most momentous statement that he who sees lifm sees the Father. In order to apply his text practically, then, he would ealt their attention to three points:—That the truth here set before us prevented the substance, the petuliarity and the power of Christian revelation. In the first place the manifestation of the Father in Jesus Christ was the substance of Christianity—at least it was the substance of the revelation. The beok recorded the fact, at portrayed the fact, and it was the only vehicle by winch we got at the fact. A Christ of tradition, a Christ of consciousness, would not suffice. He need not tell them of the ever growing and corrupting influences of tradition. They saw now upon what an accumulation of traditions, growing out of the simple character of the Gospel, one great segment of the Christian Church had summoned a Council which would give to a dogma a divine reveation. So, it appeared that all the inestimable value of the New Testament appeared in the harmonious and wonderful revelations which it presented of the personality of Jesus Christ. Its pages glowed with the impress of light which thuman skill could not have invented. There must have been such a light or there could not have been such a fight or there could not have been such a fight or there could not have been such a fight or there could not have been such a fight or there could not have been such a fight or there could not have been such a fight or there could not have been such a hook. Taking into account the heterary constitution of the book and its collection of documents from various sources, it left the happression which a true delineation of Jesus Christ exhibited. In the words of Theodore Parker, "Only a Jesus Cond have forged a Jesus," It was true that out of that book we drew our consciousness of Christ, as well as our conclousness of truth. The upon the doctrine that in Jesus Christ Father was shown and that in Him

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth-Ged as

A large congregation assembled yesterday morning at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Phirty fourth street and Park aventic. Rev. Dr. Hepworth preached an able and brilliand discourse, which was listened to with earnest attention. His text was from Daniel iv., 17-"The most high Ruler in the kingdom of men." As a good ruler made laws to meet the necessities of his people, so God ruled the world. His laws were to suit the necessities of humanity. There was no aristory acy in God's gov ermment, and neither was there any democracy in this government. All occupied the same platform, the same grand level. Lie listened to the petitions of the poorest and humblest as attentively as to the richest and alost powerful on earth. Looking about the work is everything seems chaotic at first sight. He rememivered spending a few hours in one of the great Law rence mills. Everything seemed at first chaotic to hint—an interminable din of machinery and bustle of Lusy workers watching the processes of this machinery and the working of these busy people, he discovered at length a thorough system in everything. He saw the magnificent results—the woven fabrics perfect in their kind. It would be the same if we could be lifted above the world and study its government waiking along the streets. No one seemed to care for him and he seemed to care for him and ne seemed to care for him and him seemed to care for him and h ernment and neither was there any democracy in

RELIGIOUS. Cannot make an enactment without consult House of Commons. Italy was rousing he carry out the great mission of her ancien right and glory. Spain was in a transition liouse of Commons. Haly was rousing herself to carry out the great mission of her ancient birthright and glory. Spain was in a transition state from an ignobic morarchical government to republican liberies. Othe had raised her hands to shake off the snackies of oppression and bast taken an oath that she would be free. Thus governments were being shaken to their foundations. There was the hope of better things to come. The bright face of God could be seen in the clear sky. All this showed that the world was being lifted up into a higher and better realization of its miscate obligations. In the matter of churches this was pre-eminently noticeable. After tracing the olden power of the Church of Rome and its decadence, and contrasting this with the increasing expansion of that faith based on the Bible, he proceeded to show that God ruled in the secular world as well as in the solitical and religious worlds. God was with them always. He went with them in all their devices pathways through life. He was with them in prosperty, and in all their grief and trouble. Many look abroad and go roving because things are not going as they would like to see them. They seem astonished that they are not consulted in the management of affairs here. There was only one rule for men to observe as regards God's government. This was to mind their own business. Let every man do his work with all his might and strength and the rest can be left to God. There need be no fear of results; God was at the hem. The ship would not be sprecked. And yet it lay in the power of man to help God in Mis government. By faith and prayer they could make their lives glorous to-day and immortal hereafter. A good character was above all price. A drop of ink spoiled a gallon of water. They must keep their lives glorous to-day and immortal hereafter. A good character was above all price. A drop of ink spoiled a gallon of water. They must keep their lives unispotted—not lives of simple outward morality, for this though counting much in the eyes of fine, counts n

Sermon by the Rev. Thomas Sweet—"The Unpardonable Sin."

Rev. Thomas Sweet delivered a sermon yesterday morning on "The Unpardonable Sin" at the North Presoyterian church, corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street. Pretacing his sermon with the cading of the third chapter of Paul's Epistie to the Hebrews, he said scarcely any question arising from Scripture instruction has caused more apprehension Singers have been deterred from effort by the belief that they have committed it, and many weak Christians have grown discouraged as The unpardonable sin has been referred and Luke in their Gosnels, and by John in his first Epistle; Matthew xii., 31 and 32; Mark iii. 28 to 30 and Lake xit. 10 all assert that sins and plasphemies even against the Son of Man, shall be biasphemies even against the son of Main, saint be forgiven, but that biasphemies against the Holy Ghost shall never be iorgiven. John, in his first Epistic, v., 1c, probably alludes to the same thing, though it is not certain. He says:—"If any man see his brother sin a sin which is not unto death he shall ask and he shall give him lite for them that sin not unto death. There is a sin unto death. I do not say that he shall pray for it." This is all that is said in the Bible about the unnardonable sin. The circumstances in which give him life for them that sin not unto death. There is a sin unto death. I do not say that he shall pray for it." This is all that is said in the Bible about the impardonable sin. The circumstances in which these deciarations in the Gospel were made were these:—The Phartses had spoken most blasphemous words against Christ and His miracles, which were indeed wrought by the power of the Holy Ghost, but not under the immediate dispensation of the Spirit. They had gode as far in implety without finally excluding themselves from forgiveness. They had spoken blasphemy against the Son of Man and ascribed His miracles to tae power of the devil; still they might be pardoned, and one further circumstance in the dead and ascend into Heaven, whence He would send forth the Holy Spirit on His apostics and disciples, enabling them to perform various wonderful works in His name, in proof of meir testimony concerning His resurrection and ascension. Whoever, therefore, should blasphone this last and most complete attestation to Jesus as the promised Messath, and from determined cannity to Him and His kingdom deliberately ascroe the operations of the Holy Spirit to Satan, that man would be given up to final obduracy and impenitency, and thus never be pardoned. Then only those commit this sin who ascribe the miracles of Christ to the power of the devil. None who believed them or believe now that Jesus is the Son of God are in this unsalvable state. The whole tenor of Gospel teaching is against it. The preacher then viewed this ain in its present aspects. There are three great dispensations of grace found in the history of the Caurch. The first was that of the Gospel, when Jesus cianned to be God manifest in the flesh, and wrongen universely so attest that claim; the third was the Holy Spirit, who was manifested in Ponteost, and has continued to work to the hearts of men. Nothing more was given. If a man reject God in the History of the cost, and has continued to work to the hearts of men. and not one act of fearing enormally upon works are mind is incined to rest with abhorrence. These six points were then adduced:—I. The direct six against the Holy Ghost consists in ascribing Christ's miracles to the power of the devil. 2. When ignorance or insufficient information led to this fault, but that the error was seen afterwards and retracted, there was room for pardon. 3. The only manner in which he are good to be committed consists in reject. that the error was seen afterwards and retracted, there was room for pardon. S. The only mainer in which the sin can be committed consists in rejecting the indusore of the Spirit upon the heart. 4. This sin is not the result of one a.t. but in the continued hardening of the heart against God's appeals. 5. The abnorrence of a sinful life which may lead to despair and the fear that the unpardonable sin has been committed, is, on the contrary, the best evidence that the Holy Spirit is operating upon the time afflicted sout. 6. When a man has become insensible to religious feelings, and whose considence is undisturbed by his simful life, that man should beware, for towards him God is pointing, saying, "He is past feeling; let him alone."

ELM PLACE (BROOKLYN) CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Henry Powers-Autumn Decay in Life-Progress in Beath-"Do We

Fade as a Leaft" This church, of which Rev. William Alvin Bartlett was formerly the pastor, till his removal to Chicago, s located in one of the pleasantest streets of Brooklyn. Rev. Henry Powers has recently been installed as its paster, and is a young man of much dignity and ability. He is extremely unostentations in his manner and diction, but his pure Addisontan style and polished convincing argument make him a avorite with his constantly increasing congregation. Mr. Powers belongs to the advanced school tion. Mr. Powers belongs to the advanced school of Congregationalists, being even more liberal in his incological ideas than many divines would concede to be orthodox. He created some consternation among them on the occasion of his previous settlement by inviting James Freeman Clark, of Boston, to preach his installation sermon, and once afterward by exchanging pulpits for a Sabbath with a noted Unitarian divine of Brooklyn. This practically demonstrates the largeness of his heart toward air denominations, as it does his thorough independence.

ence.
Yesterday morning this church was almost filled
with a higher fashionable and interested audience.
In the introductory service the hymn beginning

See the leaves around us falling. Dry and withered to the ground-

bet the leaves around us falling.

Dry and withered to the ground—

was sung. The text announced by Mr. Powers was a portion of Isaiah, Ixiv., 6—"And we all do fade as a reaf, and also a portion of the Revelations, Xxil., 2—"And the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations." The reverend gentleman commenced by saying that it was very common for man at this season of the year to be the victim of sad and pensive feelings; to be somewhat depressed, as "the melancholy days have come," when howing winds and naked woods would meet our very hand. "We fade as a leaf;" we copy it into books for our children; chant it in our hymns; preach it from the pupit; write it as a monumental epitaph for our dead. These teclings of sadness in the outer world are caused by the signs of de-ay everywhere around us; we are the victim of our senses. At such periods the leaves of our memory have a mouraful rustle; we think of duties undone, sins committed. The harvest is past, and we are not saved.

"The leaves of the trees were for the healing of the nations." Death is given us to see how, in this world, is entombed heaven—its culmination. But thoughts of the outer world should not only be suggested by the text. The leaf that fails rustling from bough to bough, and rushing to its death on the ground, its suggestive of the thought of the gospel of life and not of death. Leaves are the perfected life of a tree; they are its lungs, and in them we see the unity of creation. The leaf gives nourismmen to that which it adorns, and, after its period of giving beauty and protection to a tree all the summer days, it drops to the ground. Yet its mission is not done; it covers the soil, and still again protects the early spring buds nestling in the ground in its warm and loving embrace. Then its substance enters other life, and on the return of the seasons the work of mature goes gradually on. The harvest of leaves the richest of the year; more valuable than the cotton of the South or the corn of the West. The fall ing and dying leaf

and the gathered leaves of our life would be of good to the world. The preacher enlarged upon this exquisite similie, elequently and forcibly, when, with others equally as beautiful, he deprecated the practice of mourning over the dead leaves of our past, only that they might be utalized when we need them; also of the many disappointments of our nature; and that decay in life and in nature is for progress, not for death. "Whoever believeth in Jesus Christ shall be saved." If this faith be in you, my friends, there is joy in our sorrow when as we come to these November days: but feelings of sadness should friends, there is joy in our sorrow when as we come to these November days; but feelings of sadness should give way to those of hope and life. We should not be sorrowin, but conquering the death of winter with the fruits of summer, we shall not take up the lament of an "harvest is past and the summer ended."

ST. FRANCIS KAVIER'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHU CH. ermon by the Rev. Father Romayne, S. J.-The Teachings of Faith.

There was a large congregation in attendance at the services solumnized at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth The sacred edifice is in charge of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The improvements and alterations in progress for some time in the interior have been completed, and yesterday forenoon it presented an exceedingly pleasing appearance. The ceremonial during the celebration of high mass was impressive—in fact very solemn.

The sermon was delivered by Rev. Father Ro-

mayne, S. J. His words were eloquent and impressive and must have touched the hearts of all who were listeners. Father Romayne, after reading the Cospel of the day, said that in a previous discourse he had endeavored to explain the nature and extent of the truths contained in the Gospel concerning faith, and also to try to explain the motives upon which faith rests and the elements which give to it would, perhaps, be useful on his part to proceed life. The reverend father went on to say that it further on and show what are the grounds of Catholic faith, and which is to them the mestimable blessing of repose and case in their consciences and hearts. Considering the relations between God and man we may, in general, say that faith is bestowed on the individual and not given as an inheritance. The mass of Christians are born in the Church, but they are not conscious of the glory they receive. They are made members of the mystical body of Christian tipes, the process advantages. Sponsors at the baptismal both speak for children and recite articles of faith for which infants are responsible as much as if they had at the time power of speech. They are bound to be servants of God because God created them, and disciples of Christ because purchased by His precious blood. Man, therefore, has no right to revolt against God. It is not left to his choice to accept or reject. It is revelation. Human reason itself, and the dependance of man on his Creator, point out to God because God created them, and obsciples of Christ because purchased by His precious blood. Man, therefore, has no right to revolt against God. It is not left to his choice to accept or reject. It is revelation. Human reason itself, and the dependance of man on his Creator, point out to him the broad way marked out that leads to eternal salvation. The child when baptized is unconscious of what is done; but when his faculties are developed he comes to judge for himself and learns the grounds upon which his faith rests. What do men live for? What are the duties of existence? What are the obligations of responsible beings? When plunged m sin we should seek consolution and receive instruction from the teachers sept by God and who impart divine truth. They take care to say this advice is not from man, but from God. They communicate the spirit of God through the agency of the Church. The child who has erred recovers repose of mind and case of heart, and as time passes the capacity of faculties are filled up by the unerring teachings of the Church. Father Romayne continued in a clear and very impressive manner to show the importance of the sacrament of penance and its soothing influences on mankind. He said that there were also moral causes that come and interfered with the sweetness and calm of our soils. The young and inexperienced are deceived by flattery; led away by false fancies, turned away by seductive words, blinded by falle counsels; all combined to attack the roots of faith, and, perhaps, during unquarded moments, let Satan enter into their nearts and steep their soils in the abaseness of mortal sin. This may happen when no one knows or suspects; not even the fond mother, who looks upon her growing child with a mother's love. She sees only the gayety of youth and cannot think of evil. A gloom covers over the soil and sorrow reaches the heart. How is such a child to get rid of sin fastened in the soul but to turn to God and reflect what to do? Taught by faith, the only cure for sin is the refuge found in eloquent picture of the possible laterview of a son of the Catholic Church with his mother, the Catholic Church. It was characterized by fervor and pointed ailusions to the Scriptures. Proceeding further, the reverend father alluded to numbers who hesitated to enter the Church. Approaching the Church some stopped at the threshold and never entered. Many of them were brought up within the shadow of the rock, but they considered in necessary to consider reason a precedent to conversion. Prejudices engendered in youth threw many difficulties in the way of stray men and women, but many noble-hearted men, whose career history will record as persons of lofty stretch of thought, and who abandoned error and sought peace and repose within the bosom of the Catholic Church. The learned and accomplished Father continued at considerable length, and concluded with the following words concerning differences among people in this world and as being pertuent to his text:—"Fix world and as being pertuent to his text.

MARINERS' HASBOR M THURIST EPISCOPAL CHUICH.

Dedicatory Sermen by Bishop Janes-Duty of Christian Work.

The delication of the new Methodist Episcopai church at Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, took place yesterday. The church is situated on the eminence at Mariners' Harbor, on the north shore of the island, overlooking the bay, and is a very handsome structure of a composite style of architecture. The basement is of brick and the superstruc ture of wood, and is adorned with a very elegant tower. The interior of the church is very nearly and elegantly adorned. It is seventy-six feet long by forty-six feet broad, and, what the gallery at the north end, is capable of seating 1,500 persons. The corner stone of the church was laid in December, 1868, and the building and fitung have cost \$23,600. Of this sum the whole was paid before the church was opened, with the exception of \$4,000, and this balance was reduced vesterday by over \$1,500, by means of the collections at the various services. There were three services vesterday; at helf-past ten in the morning, three in the atternoon and seven in the evening. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. Bishop Janes, and the capacity of the church was taxed to the utmost. The reverond gentleman selected his text from First Corinthans Ill., 9—"For we are laborers together with God." The sermon was of the cloquent and impressive character for which the Bishop is so noted. He spoke at length on the privilege and duty of Christian work and of erecting temples for the worship of God, and for the purpose of forming a centre around which the Christian workers of the district might gather and unite with the church militant in carrying on the common warfare against sin. This church would, he hoped, be such a centre and its members a living body of fellow workers with God. Owing to the inciencent state of the weather the afternoon and evening services were not so largely attended, the visitors from the interior of the island returning to their homes. The preacher in the afternoon was the Rev. M. E. Ellison, of Hoboken, and the Rev. H. A. Bull, of Morristown, conducted the evening services. Both discourses were of more than ordinary ability. The permanent pastor of the church is the Rev. John F. Morrow, whose high cierical attainments and deep piety fully qualify him for such a charge. The parsonage house is situated next to the church. The parish in which the church is situated is rapidly increasing in size, and its crection will supply a want which had long be and elegantly adorned. It is seventy-six feet long

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Missionary Work in Africa-Lecture by Rev. Dr. Pinney.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney, who has been lately visiting the missionary stations on the West Coast of Africa. delivered a very entertaining and instructive lecture yesterday afternoon, in the Forty-second street Presbyterian church. The lecture was for the especial benefit of the Sunday school connected with the church. There were, however, many adults in attendance, who seemed as much interested in the doctor's account of the land of Ham as were the little folks, to whom the remarks were especially little folks, to whom the remarks were especially directed. Dr. Pinney began by directing attention to the immense population and great territorial extent of Africa. This quarter of the globe contained, according to the most reliable estimates, about 150,000,000 of people; while the greas productiveness of part of the country at one time justly entitled it to be called "the granary of the world." There was no doubt, the speaker thought, but that Africa, nnder the inhuence of Christian civilization would one day become not only one of the most populous, but one of the most wealthy and influential countries on the globe. Our first knowledge of Africa was from the flible. The descendants of ilam went into Egypt and other northern portions of the country. Connected with the land of Egypt were some of the most important svents recorded in the sacred Scriptures. Joseph, the grandson of Abraham, was taken there as a slave, and subsequently

the entire Jewish race were neld in bondage in that country. Egypt, in many respects, at one time attained a civilization rivaling that of the foremost nations of modern times. This was proved by the immense monuments of their skill still remaining. Egypt was one of the first countries to adopt Christianity, and at one time Alexandria promised to become the centre of the true religion. But Mahometanism had overthrown everything. The first Christian missionaries of more modern times were Roman Catholics. Though at one time the Catholics claimed to count their converts by thousands and had established missions all along the African coast their influence had of late disappeared, except a very few stations. The most flourishing missionary work had been accomplished in Sierra Leone by the Engish. This colony, which had been originally planted for carrying on the slave trade, had now become the most flourishing and wealthy settlement on the western coast of Africa. During the speaker's recent visit to Africa he had spent several weeks in Liberia, our American colony, and had preached every sunday and visited the various schools. Though there were well to do tradesmen in Liberia, who carried on a profitable commerce with Europe and America, the great mass of the people were very noor and unable to support schools. The free school system at one time established by the government, had been abandoned on account of the poverty of the colony. Dr. Punney thought the only hope for successful schools was to establish and support them as a part of our missionary work. Would not the Sunday school of the Forty-second street church try to pay the salary of one teacher to instruct twenty poor little Airican children?

The lecture nontred and now has been abandoned on the centred and poor little airican children?

one teacher to instruct twenty poor into children?

The lecturer pointed out upon the map the various subdivisions of Africa as far as known, and spoke of the explorations of Mungo Park, Demann, Livingstone and others. There were, undoubtedly, large and populous regions in the interior enjoying a considerable degree of civilization, which it was most desirable to reach with the truths of Christianity. And when these great interior regions were once Christianized no country on the globe, for wealth and productiveness, would surpass Airica.

The Episcopul Board of Missions-Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Paddock.

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Epis-copal Church inaugurated their thirty-fourth annual session last night with evening service at Calvary church, on Fifth avenue, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Paddock. Bishop Rev. Dr. Twyng, Rev. Dr. Beech, Rev. Mr. Wilbman, and other clergymen were present and assisted in the service. There was a large attendance, considering the inclemency of the weather. At the clusion of the service Dr. Paddock ascended the clusion of the service Dr. Paddock ascended the pulpit, and selecting for his text the seventh verse of the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles—
"And when they had sit them in their midst they asked, By what power or by what name have ye done 'his?"—preached an eloquent and instructive serinon. In the earlier days of the Christian Church he said the question in the text was asked and it is also very pertinent now. It was proper to inquire what were the springs of missionary life. The answer must be, love and faith. Our blessed Redeemer enlivened the Church by his presence, endowed it with faith, and manifested His great love. St. Paul, the great missionary of the Genties, labored because and by the inspiration of that love, and by it he was enabled to overcome the trials which he was forced to encounter. His faith never faitered; not a cloud, not a doubt ever obscured his mind in the prosecution of his mission. The history of the church from the earliest time furnished abundant testinony that all missionary labor was sustained and supported by love and faith. These were the true springs of all pious effort. The work of home and foreign missionaries is not faily appreciated by the Church in general. These loving and faithful sonis keep the Church alive to its responsibility as the delegated evangelizer of the world. The amounts subscribed during the last year were not large, but exceeded, as statistics showed, the money given by other denominations in proportion to numbers. The entire amount subscribed for the year for missions was \$1,400,000, \$35,000 of which was for the support of foreign religious enterprises. The freedmen demanded attention and should not be negieved. The and awful delusion. There is no entinusus in an amount of the control of the cont

ST. ANTHONY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SULLIVAN

Celebration of the Feast of St. Francis

Andssium. The "least" of this great and good man, who, in his day, did so much for the cause of religion and the moral well being of his fellow men, was celebrated yesterday in the Catholic church of St. Anthony, in Sullivan street, in a very imposing manner. The interior of the sacred edifice was richly decorated with streamers of heavy red cloth. trimmed with a light yellow fringe resembling gold, trimmed with a light yellow iringe resembling gold, which were pendent from golden coralees hung from the roof, and the altar was profusely decorated with nowers, while the light of a hundred candles gave a beauty to the decorations that was very attractive. The high mass was begun at haif-past ten o'dock, in which the celebrant was assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon, the taree priests being attred in resuments of great ricaness. In addition to the excellent choir of the church a full orenestra was added for the occasion and Morari's Twelfth. Mossible 1998. sired. After the sinsing of the Gloria a serinon was delivered in the Italian language by one of the clergyman attached to the courch, the reverend speaker taking the character and works of St. Francis of Assussium as the subject of his remarks. The mass was then continued, and the services ender about one o'clock.

There were "grand vespers" at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, when a panegyric on the saint whose feast the Church was celebrating was denvered in English. Notwithstanding the rain the church was crowded.

THE CITY MISSIONS.

The subject of the City Mission is brought before the public in a series of union meetings, held from per to May, in the various Protestant churches Yesterday evening should have been the opening of the series at Dr. Adams' (Presbyterian) church in Madison square. But the tremendous rains proved Madison square. But the tremendous rams proved too powerful even for enthusiasm, and after a short consultation with the Rev. George J. Mingins. Super-intendent, and Dr. Crosby, of the Fourin avenue Presbyterian church, Mr. Lewis Jackson, the Assistant Treasurer, reluctaatly consented to a poatponement of the meeting, an event ungaralicled in the thirty years' history of the mission. The next meeting will take place October al, in Dr. Hall's church, on Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street.

Manifestations and Manipulations-"An Old

Hend on Young Shoulders,"

There was a spiritual scance last evening at No. 61
Bleecker street of over a dozen persons. Manifestations of spirit power, so called, were given by a youth of seventeen years, through whom the ghost of an English Colonel long since dead and gone operated. Mrs. Stoddart, the mother of the boy, regulated the proceedings so far as extinguishing the light, igniting it again and asking general questions of the lively "Coionet," which were once or twice answered in a gruff kind of voice. The gentlemen in the audience sat on a front line of seats and the medium, about front line of seats and the medium, about nine feet away, occupied a chair, with ropes lying at his feet, a fable at his left hand, laden with rings, bells and a few musical instruments. Mrs. Scodarf, who sat behind the audience, extinguished the gastight at a given signal and involved the room in impenetrable darkness. Then was heard a ciattering of ropes on the floor, around the legs of the chair, and a few suppressed signs from the medium. After a lapse of ten minutes or so a signal was given to strike a light, which revealed the tooy tied up in what looked a very secure knot, his hands fastened together at the writs and his legs bound to the lower extremities of the chair. A committee of two examined the ropes and pronounced them fast enough to hold "Reddy the Blacksmith" or any other man. There was a second and a third tying a little different in character, and then a member of the audience tried his hand at putting the ropes around the medium in place of the invisible "Colonel." In the meantime a merry native of England who had paid his fifty cents to witness the manifestations began to grunble at being left so much in the dark. "Strike a light, now," he exclaimed at frequent intervals as he heard the ropes banging on the floor and tearing through the Knothoies. Mrs. Stoddart explained that light was incompatible with the performance, as the formation of the hands was obstructed by the genufications of the supermundane conditions, &c. A joilty son of Bacchus was also a seeker for light, and thought it a "very ung" im ly, tooratiooral way of doin' things" in putting the gas out every few minutes. This unhappy seeker was shown the door. The knot mentioned as lied by a member of the audience was not united by the "Colonel" after a lapse of ten minutes. The Colonel was off duty, time being late and the night being wet. At a little before midnight the seance broke up with other performances done in the dark, and mysterious as abything of Hermann's. nine feet away, occupied a chair, with ropes lying at his feet, a table at his left hand, laden with rings.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." This affairs as to the ordinary matters of every-day life. and are as clearly defined, the only difference being n their length and breadth. The greater the "con ing event" the more pronounced and broad the "shadow." The dramatic "shadows" for the present week are so numerous in this city, and of such an in ence would be contraient to having one's eyes closed to the important fact that certain "events" were actually "coming." To satisfy our readers that our eyes, as usual, are open to ing" as well as to "passing events," we need only draw their attention to the 13ct that not less than nine "coming events cast their shadows" to-day athwart the metropolitan theatrical firms ment, and that on Monday evening next these same emphoniously termed "last nights," will, according embodiment as will in all probability please the

Shadow first stretches from Booth's theatre, where where active preparations are now being made for the production for the first time in this country of the English drama of "Mary Warner." Intais the achieved such a splendid success in London, and on an opportunity of seeing her in the same piece.

theatre, where the "last nights" of "Twelfth Night are announced, and where on next Monday evening we are invited to admire or disapprove "As You which piece on that particular evening is to be produced with new scenery, new costumes and a strong cast.

Shadow third slants from Niblo's Garden, where Formosa" in the "last nights," of her agony lifustrates for another week how to go to "rula at rail-Western will appear at this theatre in her famous dual character in the drama of "East Lynne," an impersonation by the by, in which she has already appeared over fourteen hundred times.

Shadow fourth reaches us from the Grand Opera House, where "The Tempest," with all its gorgeous scenery and artificial lightning, has also reached its "last nights," and is now in its last expiring dur-ries. On Monday evening next Falconer's new frame, entitled "Charles O'Malley," will be given at this house, with the author miniself in one eading rôles. Shadow fifth falls from the Museum,

sprightly Zavistowski Sisters and their witless barlesques have likewise reached their "last nights." On next Monday evening the new sensational, spectacular pantominic buriesque of "Flick-Fick" be presented at this establishment with a number "starting effects never before introduced on

"Starting effects never before introduced on the American Stage."
Shadow axth drops from Steinway Hall, where Mile, Carlotta Pattl, the queen of concert gives her last grand concert this evening. To morrow evening she takes her farewell of the ptous Brooklyntes, and on Inursday evening she deligats the puritanical Hubites with her birdlike trills.
Shadow seventh creeps out from under the heavy Corinthian columns of the Old Bowers, where Miss Leo Hudon- accept and her horse "Black Beas" have reached the "last nights" of their present engagement. This week Miss Hudson appears as "Dick Turphn" and "Fagic Eye." Next week "The Bowery" forsakes the "norse drama" for something more legitimate.

Bowery' forsakes the "norse drama" for something more legitimate.
Shadow eighth strikes down from the great wigwam of Tammany, where the beited and beiting "Jem Mace" has reached the "nast nights" of his terrific "striking out from the shoulder," as well as of his attudenizing. Next week new bailets, new acrobats and a new burlesque will be the attractions at the wigwan.

of his attitudenizing. Next week new ballers, new acrobats and a new burlesque will be the attractions at the wigwam.

Shadow minth rests heavy on the Waverley theatre, which establishment closed its doors on last Saturday evening, and is now undergoing another minagorial transition. On Monday evening hext it emerges from the deep gloom of idleness to a brighter, and, we trust, more auspicious life under the experienced management of Mr. Charles White, it will reopen as a varieties theatre, with a strong company and with the popular Charley himself in a number of his Ethiopian specialities.

So much for the "anadows" of "coming events;" now for some of the substantial readities if the present. The great dramatic event of the present week will be the inauguration of the consety season at the Theatre Français under the management of Mr. Chifton W. Tayleure. Chanfrad as "Satur" will be the attraction. The artist is one of the most popular of our local lavorines, the comety is enjoyable, and the company by which it is to be presented, well selected and effective. These advantages, coupled with the fushionable pressing of the house, ought to insure a very prosperous result. Mr. Chanfrad's engagement at this theatre will be followed by a gramatic senson of six months, which will be devoted to the production of novelties.

At Wallack's theatre the present will be a week of

At Wallack's theatre the present will be a week of At Wallack's theatre the present will be a week of nariety as well as novelty. This evening we are to have "An Unequal Match," for the first time in two years; to-morrow, "Caste;" Wednesskay, "The school for Scandai;" Thursday, "Progress;" Friday, "An Unequal Match" again, and on Saturday, "Caste." in the latter play Miss Effect Germon will make ner first appearance this season as Foly Ecoles. These pieces will allogive in Mr. Wallack's characteristic style—with strong casts and appropriate scenery—therefore crowded houses through-

Ecoles. These pieces will all be given in Mr. Wallack's characteristic style—with strong casts and appropriate scenary—therefore crowded houses throughout the week is a foregone conclusion.

"The Streets of New York" this evening enters upon the second week of its success at the Osympic. The piece is now in smooth working order and is an agreeable as well as enjoyable performance. It has improved vasity since its first representation a week ago, and the actors, being more familiar with their parts, now give a more life-like interpretation to the characters. Upon the whole the retival of "The

ago, and the actors, one more interime interpretation to the characters. Upon the whole the revival of "The streets of New York" at the Olympic has proved a decided saccess, and the piece will probably hold possession of the beards for many weeks.

The New York Greus reopens for the season tonight at its old headquarters in Fourteenth street, it has been perambulating through the provinces for the last five months, everywhere meeting with success, and returns to us now with a number of new horses, clowns and acrobats and otherwise strengthened ann reinvigorated for the white.

Herrmann, the prestidigitatorial prince, still holds forth at the Academy of Music with his tricks of sleight of hand and optical flusions. He is doing wonders at the "Catacombs"—he is drawing crowded houses—and as this is the most magical thing that could possibly be done at that house, its stater magical inducements are not to be wondered at. The iterrmann nights are Thursday and Friday, with a presso matine on Saturday.

The Theatre Comique is nightly crowded with the lovers of mirth, froic and thus. As a varieties theatre the Comique is an unequivocal success. As a legitimate theatre it fell a little shert of the mark. For the present week a monster bill is offered, full of variety, spice and novelty.

The great Pastor of the Bowery continues to attract an delight large congregations at his operances to the stabilishment appear.

In the way of ministrelay we are offered tempting the stabilishment appear.

stablishment appear.
In the way of minstrelsy we are offered tempting

the lakes, "In which the chird company of the establishment appear.

In the way of minstreley we are offered tempting programmes at Bryant's and at the San Francisco, and also at Hooley's, in Brooklyn. Each amounces a number of laugnable sketches, in addition to the usual amount of songs. Jugs, Jokes and dances, and each will, doubtless, be well patronized.

On Friday evening next, at Irving Hail, a grand concert for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Avondale miners will be given under the auspices of the American Conservatory of Music of this city. A number of popular artists have already volunteered their services for the occasion, and as the Messirs. Funk have generously given the free use of their hall for that evening, the affair promises to be a decided success.

At the Park theatre. Brooklyn, Boucicanit's latest moral (?) sensation, "Formosa," is slowly converting the Purtanical Brooklyntes from the errors of their ways. As produced at the Park the piece is hand somely mounted and well acted, hence it will hold the boards for another week.

At Brady's Curricultan, in Jersey City, the Romeili troupe of aerialists and gymnasts will this evening make their last appearance before the entightened citizens of that quiet town in a series of break-neck acts upon the dying trapeze.

Humpiy Dumpty Duccory Fox to-inorrow evening opens at the Newark Opera House, where he remains for five nights, for the delectable purpose of ticking the Jersey Jakes and Jemmas with his minutable tricks, pranks and capers in the gorgeous pantomine. The high-kicking Kiraides will all the tricky clown in trying to amuse and instruct our facilidous coursins in that most flourishing village in that most loyal of States.

BASE BALL NOTES.

BASE BALL NOTES.

To-day the Athletics and Atlantics will play at the Capitoline, and the Eckford and Resolute, of Eliza-beth, will play their return game at the Union

To-night the Empires meet at "The Study." To-morrow the Empires and Orions will play their return game, and the Gothams and Storm Kings, of Cornwall, will also play their return game at the

Cornwall, will also play their return game at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The Mutuals and Bergens will play at the Union grounds, and the Athletics, of Brookiyn, and Excelsiors at the Capitoline.

The Orions have been in hard luck. Their pluck should meet with better reward. A member of their nine is said to have met a Friend who asked him what was the cause of the frequent defeats of his club. The "glant" man said he thought "there must be a Jonan in the club." "It looks like that," said his friend, "they get whaled so often." This seems to be a heartiess joke; but the perpetrator, nevertheless, is all itearts.

THE CUBAN PRIVATEER

The Confiscation of the Hornet Expected-The Cuban Flag Not Recognized Among Nations-Mysterious Conduct of the Commander of the Hornet-Disobedience of the Orders of the Junta.

The general impression among government officials here is that the trial of the officers and

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1869.

crew of the privateer Cuba, which commen-Wilmington, N. C., to-morrow, will result in their conviction of a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States and the condecation of the vessel. Nearly all the members of the Cablest re case as a clear one against the Cuos, and the viction among them is that her commander, who putting into a United States port, did so on purpose to have his vessel seized. There is reason to believe that there is some such suspicion in the minds of the Cubans here, especially those who have talked with Secretary Fish, but they are slow to believe it until establish the fact. It is certain, however, that the understanding which existed between himself and Said one of them to-day, "When we expected be has been seized near Wilmington." What it was tic when she was looked for by those who had fitted waters is a mystery which the Cubans here cannot seem to warrant her in running into Wilmington, for arrangements had been made to run out schooner at various points along the coast to meet her and the best lawyers here-those most familiar with international law-say it is impossible to find precedent dents to justify the case of the Cuba. The fact that the insurgent- were recognized by Mexico and Peru does not, in the opinion of these lawyers, consti-United States to regard them as beiligerents or whatever. The friendly offer of mediation made by amount to a quasi recognition of beliggerency. The consultation with the insurgents, and it is held that nature of the proposition to be made and assented munication with them. Officially, the Cuban government and Cuban flag is unknown to our government, and a ship sailing under that flag and with a commission from that so-called government cannot be recognized in United States ports. This being case, it is alleged there can be but one other conclusion, which is, that the Cuba, sailing under an unrecognized flag and being commissioned by a government, the existence of which is unknown among the family of nations, must be regarded as a pirate; or, with the very mildest construction of the

The Warrant for the Arrest of the Hornet-A Signifi Blagins, Significant Precedent-Captuin Edward

The following is a copy of the warrant for the arrest of the Hornet:UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA,

CNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, STATE OF STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, OR HIS LAWFUL DEFUTY:—
Whereas, information upon oath has been made by Denard Rumber to one Alan Rutherford, United States Commissioner, that the steamed Lady Sterling, alias Hornet, alias Cuba, or by whatever name called, has been fitted out and armed within the limits of the United States, and is now engaged in taking in supplies in Cape Fear liver, at or near Smithtune. N. C., for the purpose and with the tinent to commit hostiliaes against the subjects and property of Spain, with whom the United States are at beace, and particularly that the said steamer, its officers and crew, are fitted, armed and orgalized with lateral to commit hostiliaes against the people and the property of the people of Cuba, in the said island, upon the high seas as a privaleer; these are, therefore, to command you, in the name of the President of the United States, to summon such force as may be necessary, and to seize, arrest and detain in your custody the seamer Lady Storing, alias Hornet, alias Cuba, or by whatever name called, so that you have it and them before me to answer to the charge of violating section third of the neutrality laws of the United States, approved April 21, 181, within the time prescribed, at Withington, in the State of North Carolina.

A CASE IN FOLIN.

A CASE IN FOLING.

Carolina.

A CASE IN FOINT.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 9.]

While the Hornet is lying at Wilmington and the Cabinet are discussing their decision as to her disposition we ask the opportunity to recall an instance which may afford a good precedent for action to day. Shortly after the Sumpter, the infamous Semmes as captain, got adoat, she found it necessary to use the facilities of a port, and weat into Cicaluegos, Cuba, where she laid for some time with her prizes, couled and procured whatever she wanted. Semmes requested of the Governor that his prizes should be held for the Confederate governor.

classes of people. At this was belong spain had recognized the beligerency of the Coulodrate States. Is it not a case in boint?

CAPTAIN HIGHSIS.

From the acongomery (Ala.) Mail.

The officer in command of the Hernet is Captain Edward Higgins, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, participated in the war with Mexico as an officer in the United States Navy, resigned his commission shortly afterwards and commanded the setum states of a state of the Coulombe of the United States Navy, resigned his commission shortly afterwards and commanded his commission shortly afterwards and commanded his commission of the United States of Nave, the Coulombe in this line for about him years, when he retired from the sea, and upon the Commencement of the lase war was appointed by Governor Moore a captain in the First regiment of Louisiana artiflery, Confederate of regulars, the other an infantry regiment, raised by the State upon her secession. He was subsequently promoted to the heutenant coloneity of a volunteer regiment from the same state, and ordered to the command of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, where he was it command during the famous attack us on them in April, 1882, by Admiral Porter's mortar deet, and Admiral Farragut's maxiforce. After the surrender of the forts, after being exchanged, Lieutenant Colonei Higgins was promoted brigader general and ordered to Vicksburg, during the senge of which place he was actively on duty. At lot close of the war he went to New York to reside. General Higgins is a fine salior, an admirable addier, a courteous gentleman and as brave a man as ever boarded a sinp or socmed a work. He is native of Norfolk, Va., and a connected with some of the best people in Yinginia and Louisians. In the command of the Cuba in an open sea, he will be a second Eemmes to the young republic of Cuba.

ANOTHER REPORTED CUBAN EXPEDITION. Arms and Men for the Patriots.

It was reported last night at a late hour that another expedition was preparing to leave the waters of New York bay. For some hours traveliers, with small bundles, were seen crossing one of the ferries to the Jersey shore, where, it is believed, the ferries to the dersey shore, where, it is believed, they embarked, and, it is to be hoped, are now beyond the reach of forts and revenae cutters. It is, perhaps, not injudicious to state that the expedition is commanded by a gentleman who has seen service in the revolution, and returned to New York for the purpose of carrying out arms to the patriors. The vessel, it is believed, is freighted with two six-gan batteries of artiflery, 2,000 Enfeld rifles, 1,20 repeating Hervey and Spencer rifles, a large supply of small arms and 150 men, whice, it is expected, will join the Lillian—which salied from cedar keys withinke Golcouria expedition—off the halmans.

The deputies of Marshal Barlow had no inking of the contemplated saling, and their chief will likely first learn the details from the newspapers, several days hence, as he learned of the Golcouria expedition from a despatch telegraphed by our correspondent from Key West, four or five days after its departure from this port.

Should this vessel, which is well known in maritime circles, succeed in running the gauntiet of United States officials and Spanish cruisers, her arms and men will be transierred to the Lilian, which has already a neavy dead and live freight.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The screw steamer Nantasket will be ready for sea at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard on Friday next. Her crew of 150 men are expected on Wednesday from Annapolis by the steamer Talla-poosa.

The Charlestown Navy Yard employés were paid on Saturday, under the new semi-monthly arrangement.